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WASHINGTON STAR  
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# Moscow Increases Lobbying For Asian Security System

CPYRGHT

By HENRY S. BRADSHER  
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**HONG KONG** — The Soviet Union is using the Vietnam cease-fire agreement as justification for a renewed campaign to establish an Asian collective security system. The system is important "to avert new bloodshed in the future and to create the best possible atmosphere for peace and construction," Moscow Radio said the other day.

The idea is viewed with suspicion by many Asian nations, however. China in particular, and Japan to lesser extent, see it as a move against themselves, and some other countries prefer their own localized security arrangements to any grandiose Soviet scheme.

Soviet propagandists emphasize anti-American aspects of the idea. But, in fact, many observers regard it as primarily an effort to contain China.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, has explained the main points of a system as renunciation of the use of force between nations, respect for sovereignty and the inviolability of borders, noninterference in the internal affairs and the economies of nations and other cooperation on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit.

## Followed Border Clash

This is both virtuous enough and vague enough to raise questions about how much collective security it would offer. But it has a particular pertinence for China and its unsettled border dispute with the Soviet Union.

Brezhnev first proposed an Asian collective security system in June 1969. That was a few months after two battles

on the Ussuri River between Soviet and Chinese troops, part of a series of border clashes that year. The proposal was widely interpreted as the Soviet response to the unsettled situation with China. Moscow was believed to be seeking to line up other Asian nations against any Chinese effort to press old territorial claims against the Soviet Union.

It had echoes of John Foster Dulles and his policy of containment of the Soviet Union itself in the 1950s. But times had changed and Asian nations generally were wary of being dragged into great power politics in such a way.

It was also an Asian reflection of the European security system which the Soviet Union has been advocating for almost a decade. Although discussions of that idea have finally opened in Helsinki, it remains a fuzzy concept whose contribution to security might be less than its contribution to endorsing Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe.

The Asian system was pushed by the Kremlin off and on without provoking much enthusiasm until improvement of Sino-American relations gave the Russians a new reason to be concerned about the situation. Last year's sudden rapprochement between Peking and Tokyo also caused concern in Moscow.

Both China and Japan have outstanding territorial problems with the Soviet Union. Japan wants the return of four small northern islands which the Russians took at the end of World War II, and China has lately been supporting this claim.

And both countries have the potential — although it is still little more than a potential — to provide both an economic

and a military challenge to Moscow's hold over eastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

## China Could Participate

It is in the context of angry Soviet rejections of Japanese island claims and vitriolic accusations against China that Brezhnev's principles of inviolability of borders and renunciation of the use of force have to be read.

Pressed by other countries, the Russians have said that an Asian system would be open to China, too. But this effort to allay the fears of being lined up against China has neither impressed many Asians nor reduced Peking's hostility to the idea.

Despite such an unpromising background, Moscow began pushing the idea hard again a few weeks ago.

The signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement provided a peg for a new effort.

Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, said Feb. 5 that in the light of what it called victory for the Vietnamese people "prospects for creating a collective security system in Asia are becoming more favorable."

## Asian Realism

Writing from Washington in the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda on Feb. 8, one of the leading propagandists for the idea went even further. Victor Mayevsky and a colleague said the supposed ending of the Indochina war most acutely raised the question of the necessity of strengthening peace and security in the Middle East and in Asia.

"In America," they reported, "fresh interest is shown in the Soviet proposal for setting up a collective security sys-

tem."

The Soviet propaganda station Radio Peace and Progress claimed a few days later that the proposal "is attracting growing support" among Asian nations. Even Japan is having to take account of its alleged popularity, the broadcast said, and only the Chinese "remain deaf to the voices of realism which are being heard in Asia."

Realism tells some Asian leaders, however, to avoid entanglements with such power plays.

Malaysia, for example, has advocated regional neutralization schemes which would seek keep Soviet as well as Chinese and American power out of some parts of Asia. The Kremlin has taken a dim view of this.

When Premier Tun Abdul Razak of Malaysia visited the Soviet Union last fall, there was cool disagreement over these rival concepts.

The main Soviet effort to claim support for its proposal has focused on India and Bangladesh. Both countries have extensive economic ties with Moscow, although India is now repaying more debts to the Soviet Union than it is getting in new aid funds. The Russians gave strong support to India in the 1971 war, with Pakistan which led to the independence of Bangladesh.

Support from these two countries and from a few others, perhaps including Ceylon, Burma and Afghanistan, is not sufficient for Soviet purposes, however.

The prospect is for an Asian collective security system to be an unconsumed goal of Soviet foreign policy — and therefore the main theme of propaganda — for some time to come.

SAIGON POST  
26 March 1973

## Soviets Exploit Truce

CPYRGHT By QUANG MINH

Tenuous as it is, the Vietnamese ceasefire has prompted nations big and small, to sound off with their ideas on collective rearrangements designed to make peace last in the region, mindful of the little wars in the decades after World War II which hamstrung their recovery from the holocaust.

Thus, even before the ink was dry on the Paris accords, ASEAN, which is probably the best sample of an aggruppation of small, developing names, came out with a proposal for a «zone of peace and neutrality», free from the influences of big power plays, the guarantee of which shall be sought from the big powers themselves.

This space had occasion to comment then that the concept was utopian at best and this seems to be borne out by a recent statement of Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew who said that small nations have to re-think their ideas and that the objective should be to have their interests taken into consideration when the big nations compromise and not merely to insure they are not sucked into the big power plays.

At about the same time that the ASEAN idea of a neutral zone of peace was aired, Moscow kept harping on Soviet Russia's Brezhnev own concept of an Asian security system.

To recapitulate, his idea of such a system were: renunciation of the use of force between nations, respect for sovereignty and the inviolability of borders, of noninterference in the internal affairs and economies nations and other cooperation on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit.

This is so incompatible to the Neutral zone of peace concept as fathered by Malaysia's Tun Abdul Razak such that when he was in the Soviet Union recently, there wasn't even police mention of the matter.

### Soviets Exploit Truce

At the time Brezhnev broached the idea, no one rose to the bait except known Soviet clients like Bangladesh and India for the obvious reasons. Now, Moscow is redoubling her efforts to sell the idea and has launched a world-wide campaign using the Vietnam ceasefire as the takeoff point.

Moscow Radio now pontificates that the proposed

Soviet system for Asian security is important to avert new bloodshed in the future and to create the best possible atmosphere for peace and construction.»

The first point in the Soviet proposal, renunciation of force, is at best sanctimonious. We recall that Brezhnev first mentioned the idea in 1969 after two battles on the Ussuri river between Soviet and Chinese troops, part of a series of border clashes that year.

The Soviets maintain almost a million under arms in China's northern borders and Brezhnev talks about inviolability of borders and respect for sovereignty. The Soviets also hold on to the Kuriles Islands which were Japanese territory and which they hastily occupied just before the last shots of World War II were fired.

Non-interference in internal affairs and economic of nations? Tell that the Czechs, Hungarians and Poles. «Sometimes I have wondered if we are living in the Soviet Union or in Czechoslovakia,» a Prague resident recently confessed to a Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

Tell that to the Colombians who recently expelled Gennady Karpenco, an official of the Soviet Embassy in Bogota, for «interfering in Colombian political matters, mainly in sectors of the press and national congress.» Tell that to the Egyptians who had to expel the Soviet military advisers to salvage the last remnants of their self-respect.

### Real Soviet Fear

What the Soviets really fear is the growing rapprochement between the US and Peking and between Peking and Tokyo because of the unsettled territorial claims of both China and Japan. The two claimants mutually support each other's claims against Russia.

With the military and economic potential of these two, Russia's hold over eastern Siberia and the Soviet far east can be seriously challenged. With America keeping aloof in the dispute, or, possibly lending moral support to both, Russia's stance would be untenable.

That the Soviet proposal is intentionally vague and contradictory with Soviet record should convince anybody that it is just so much hot air undeserving of any consideration.

SAIGON POST  
27 March 1973

## Soviet Razzle-Dazzle

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CPYRGHT By QUANG MINH

Delhi Meet Too

Part of the Soviet play for its version of an Asian security alliance is currying favor with Asian Buddhists, directed in the main at Indochina's millions of Buddhists, and in the knowledge that in South Vietnam for instance, they are a militant lot.

But, with the Communist record of monk-killing, pagodo and temple-burning and atheism, it can only be so much razzle-dazzle. It may deceive some of the faithful some of the time but not all of them all of the time, to purloin and paraphrase a Lincolniana.

Moscow Radio recently reported on a supposed conference of the «Asian Buddhist Committee for Promoting Peace» in Moscow, adroitly weaving into it the Kremlin line on the abolition of all military alliances and, on a subliminal plane, endorsing the Soviet Asian security idea.

A vision of Asian Buddhists marching together, united and in complete amity with a Brezhnev in lotus benignity exuding benediction will be as far as Kremlin can get. There is nothing subliminal about a grenade grenades tearing asunder Buddhists at their devotions like what happened recently in a pagoda here.

Nor, in the least, the kidnap and at the worst, the murder of Buddhist monks and the looting and burning of pagodas in nearby Cambodia.

Time was when the men of the cloth were beyond the pale of battle and sanctuary in a place of worship inviolate. But of course that was before the Communists intruded upon the world arena and godlessness became their hallmark. Opiate of the masses «they had always regarded religion.

It is double-purpose, this wheedling of Asian Buddhists. The Communists would exploit it for their brainstorm of a security system and at the same time infiltrate the ranks of the religious organization to be better entrenched when the political struggle reaches its peak.

The «One Asia» assembly in New Delhi further provided another gambit for the Soviet proposal with Moscow Radio conveniently mis-reading into the Third World aspirations for economic and political independence, an endorsement of their idea.

As would be expected, the Nixon doctrine as well as the British conservatives' plan to maintain a presence in this part of the world drew the usual expletives and the hero of the piece was the Kremlin plan, galloping to the rescue of the Third World damsel in distress.

«Liquidation» of the military blocs and «withdrawal» of foreign troops were the only remaining bars to Asian self-determination, with the Vietnam war over, Moscow Radio bleated.

Yet, under cover of the noise Moscow is making about «foreign troops and bases» and salvation lying alone in the Soviet panacea of a proposal, North Vietnam's 150,000 to 400,000 troops remain in Indochina where they have been the predators since two decades ago.

And southward flow uninterrupted more men and materiel along the Ho Chi Minh trail in contradiction to all these protestations of goodwill, innocence and world brotherhood.

No, until the Soviets can reconcile word and act, we're afraid they will not get too far with their Asian security system, undefined and extremely vague as it is.

South Vietnam is sitting in as an observer at the forthcoming ASEAN ministerial conference in Bangkok next month. This, and previous attendance in other ASEAN conferences would seem to indicate where RVN would cast her lot among the regional alliances.

This should tell the Soviets off, they need not speak of it again in these parts.

WEEKEND, Colombo  
1 April 1973

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# Why must Soviets involve Lanka in collective pacts?

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By Eric Dewanarayana

How much has Sri Lanka been sold on the Soviet concept of collective security? This is a moot question that has to be answered in view of the increasing peddling that is being done by the Soviets to sell the Asians the idea and brazenly involving Sri Lanka.

This country and the Government is greatly vulnerable to be misunderstood not by world's power blocs, but by others who had stood for non-alignment along

with it. And in view of the Russian propaganda it is necessary that this is answered pretty quickly.

For instance, Moscow Radio broadcast in French to Asia at 13.30 GMT on February 10 said: ".....the Soviet idea of creating an Asian collective security system is gaining even more adherents. India, SRI LANKA, Bangla Desh, Burma and Afghanistan have already said that they view the idea with favour".

## TWO MONTHS

The broadcast adds: "Malaysia, Singapore and some other countries on the continent also find the idea of interest".

These Radio broadcasts beamed to Asia have been heard continuously through

the past two months. They are beamed through Moscow Radio and Radio Peace and Progress. And the basic idea that is being spread around by these Soviet propaganda is that India was tacitly committed to the Soviet Plan. Although records do not show the Indian Premier Mrs. Indira Gandhi having come out clearly on the idea so far the broadcasts have been extensively quoting her..

## PRESS

Of course Mrs. Gandhi had continuously been advocating a collective form of economic co-operation. But what that means to Mrs. Gandhi may not be the same as it means to Brezhnev. For the Brezhnev Plan is a collective security pact that will mean Soviet hegemony in South East Asia.

On February 9 the Moscow Domestic Service broadcast in Russian said: "Today, collective security is supported

by much of the Press of various Asian countries and public and State figures. In this connexion, the statement recently made by Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi is characteristic. She said that her country supports the transformation of Asia into a zone of peace and co-operation and that India will make every effort to lessen tension in Asia".

The question is what does all this propaganda bring this country in its wake?

## NOTICE

Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and her government has consistently been advocating for non-alignment and keeping out of collective pacts. But the Soviet involvement of Sri Lanka in her broadcasts makes the world stand up and take notice.

Moscow's anxiety to sell the collective security idea is understandable. With America and China coming closer the Soviet Union is frantically trying to woo the Asian nations to her side.

With Sri Lanka it was attempted earlier. But it fell flat when the Prime Minister refused Russian frigates. Soviet attempts to woo her out of Chinese influence is becoming an intriguing point.

SAIGON POST

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# Brezhnev Proposal Doomed At Birth

CPYRIGHT By QUANG MINH

The devil, it is said, can quote from the Scriptures for his purposes. The Soviets can also misuse and misinterpret the Vietnam ceasefire for their wild scheme of an Asian security system but this Brezhnev brain-form is doomed from birth.

The more Radio Moscow, Tass, Pravda, Izvestia or other Soviet organs mouth their set pieces the less and less convincing they are. South Vietnam should not even dignify their prattling were it not for their ill-disguised exploitation of the ceasefire which would have been unnecessary in the first place had they not plotted directed and supported the Vietnam war.

The Soviets plausibly proclaim that their concern in pushing the Brezhnev baby is based on the fact that

two-thirds of Soviet territory is in Asia. But shouldn't the mainland Chinese be more concerned? After all they have almost three times the population of Russia and all of their territory is in Asia. Definitely, the Chinese are concerned but the surprising thing is that they won't touch the Brezhnev proposal with a ten-foot pole.

Take a look at the main points of the Brezhnev idea:

- «Renouncement of the use of force in the relations between countries;
  - «Respect for sovereignty and inviolability and of frontiers;
  - «Mutual non-interference in internal affairs.»
- Corollary propositions are dismantling of military alliances and imperialistic blocs such as Anzus, Seato, Cento, the US-Japanese agreement and other aggressive pacts plus «a wide development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of complete equality of rights and mutual cooperation».

Quite a mouthful but as even a fifth-grader would detect, an actual litany of what exactly the Soviets have refused to do in recent memory.

Take the first-renouncement of force in the relations between countries. We suppose the Russians did not regard their tanks as a «force» when they crushed Hungary or occupied Czechoslovakia, just to mention a couple of cases. Unless of course they regarded the two nations as Soviet provinces.

Respect for the sovereignty and inviolability of frontiers? They still hold the Kuriles Islands even if the United States already returned Okinawa to Japan and again, ask the Czechs, Hungarians and especially the Chinese. The Soviets maintain hundreds of thousands of troops in the northern borders with China waiting to grab some land when they are not looking.

Mutual non-intervention in internal affairs? Now we are talking. The Soviets do not even disguise their role in the Communist invasion of South Vietnam, in fact they are boasting about it—their tanks spearheading the Hanoi forces, their SAMs and Strelas downing Allied planes, their Molotova trucks shutting down

the Ho Chi Minh trail.

If that is not intervention in internal Vietnamese affairs, Mao is a hero of the Soviet Union and Thieu loves Giap.

And remember the Indian invasion of East Pakistan? Without Soviet support, it could not have succeeded in breaking up a nation.

For a country whose ill-disguised diplomat-spies brazenly proselyte, subvert and in general commit mayhem in their host countries resulting in mass expulsions, this lip service to non-intervention in internal affairs takes the cake.

We should ask, do the Soviets mean what they say that the Soviet concept is based on equal participation of all Asian countries in the building of a system of collective security?

Does that include the Republic of Vietnam? Are they now recognizing RVN as the true, legitimate government of south Vietnam? If so, why then do they arm, direct support and encourage the invasion?

Truly, it is said that fish is caught by its mouth.

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## Land-to-the-Tiller Bill

CPYRGHT

### I--THE LTTT PROGRAM AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

#### A) Significant Milestones:

March 26, 1970: Signing date of the LTTT Bill  
August 1970: First LTTT titles presented to farmers  
March 26, 1973: Completion of the LTTT program

#### B) Its Purpose, Scope, Target Budget

- 1) Purpose: To abolish farm tenancy and create a nation of farm owners. (Land is offered free of charge to tenants. Compensation for expropriated land is made quickly and reasonably to landowners.) Thereby eradicating social injustices.
- 2) Scope: About 800,000 farmers who have been living so far in a state of tenancy, are now owning and farming 1,300,000 hectares of rice land. (1 hectare=2½ acres=3060.30 tsubo)
- 3) Target: To distribute about one million hectares of rice land to 800,000 tenants' families in three phases:
 

A) Aug.-Dec. 1970:	200,000 hectares
B) Jan.-Dec. 1971:	400,000 hectares
C) 1972-March 1973:	400,000 hectares
- 4) Budget: Compensation for landowners, 190,000 million piasters  
Operational expenses, 2,000 million piasters  
Total Budget, 192,000 million piasters

### II--ACHIEVEMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LTTT PROGRAM

#### A) Achievement Exceeds the Goal

	Land Distribution	New Owners
Aug.-Dec. 1970:	210,371 hectares	162,341
Jan.-Dec. 1971:	410,045 hectares	307,782
1972-March 1973:	679,909 hectares	388,698
Total:	1,300,325 hectares	858,821
Goal:	1,000,000 hectares	800,000

#### B) Nearly a Third of South Vietnamese Population is Benefitting

Thanks to the LTTT Program, a centuries-old feudal system in South Vietnam rural areas was overturned and 858,821 tenant farm families are receiving 1,300,325 hectares of property of their own. With almost six million persons in these families, nearly a third of the South Vietnamese population is benefitting.

Until the land reform, tenants had been paying 25 to 35 per cent of their produce to a small group of landowners. Now with their new ownership the former tenants are enjoying an increase of 30 to 50 per cent in disposable income.

Not only has this increased the earning capacity of a substantial share of South Vietnamese families but it has given many of them their first real stake in their society's survival. It has also provided an incentive for production improvement and for crop diversification, paving the way for a successful "Green Revolution" in South Vietnam.



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May-June 1973

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS

May 27	USSR	The USSR will become the 64th party to the Universal Copyright Convention. Amended Soviet copyright legislation indicates that the aim of the new provision is to further regulate the flow of dissident literature to the West and open the way for prosecution of those authors who bypass Soviet authorities and send their works abroad.
May-June	Africa- East Europe	Deposed Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be making an official visit to Senegal, Mali, the Congo, Guinea and Zambia. He is also expected to make a private visit to Algeria, Mauritania, Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania. He claims he will represent Cambodia at the 4th Non-Aligned conference in Algiers in September.
June 1	USSR	In 1971 new and stricter codes governing forced labor camps were instituted. The new legislation set harsher prison routine for "dangerous" criminals and expanded the type of offenders who fall into this category. Statements made by former labor camp inmate Avraham Shifrin while visiting the U.S. from Israel indicate there may be as many as five million inmates in forced labor camps.
June 3	UK-USSR	A British Labor Party delegation will make a visit to the Soviet Union, the first since 1958; a similar visit planned for 1968 was cancelled because of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.

June 6-27	Geneva	ILO 58th International Conference.
June 18-26	U.S. - USSR	Soviet communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev will visit the United States.
July 15-22	Tunis	Organizers of the first Pan African Youth Festival predict it will attract four thousand participants from all over Africa. Pan African Youth Movement (PAYM) Secretary General announced in January PAYM's conditions for attendance at the 10th World Youth Festival, including a demand that the Chinese Young Communist League be represented. The Chinese have not attended a WYF since 1962.
July 28- August 5	East Berlin	10th World Youth Festival. This communist spectacular will include a series of conferences, seminars and forums dealing with European security, disarmament, environment, etc.
June or July	Libya	President Muammar Qadhafi has proposed an Islamic Youth Conference whose agenda would include Zionism in Africa and the role of youth in world politics. There have been rumors that the Libyan government is planning this conference to run concurrently with the World Youth Festival.
July 16	United Nations	The United Nations committee on international terrorism will open hearings on July 16 and hopes to end its work by August 10. The committee was set up last December at the end of the General Assembly debate on terrorism.
June 19	USSR	Last year on this date dissident pamphlets were distributed in various sections of Moscow appealing for better living conditions for the average citizen. The pamphlet accused the Soviet ruling class of siphoning off the wealth of

the country and of being arms supplier to countries with which the Soviet people have no affinity. Another samizdat document prepared by two Leningrad economists surfaced this April revealing that the Soviet Union spends two thirds of its total wealth on defense spending and capital investment.

June 21-  
August

USSR

Pyotr Yakir, Soviet historian and leading civil rights activist, was arrested 21 June 1972 by the KGB and is still awaiting trial. Dissident sources in Moscow now say his trial will be held in July or August this year. There has been speculation that KGB chief Andropov was elevated to full member of the Politburo for his efforts to suppress the dissident movement.

June 25-30

Oslo

Ninth International Congress of Psychotherapy.

June 26

Czecho-  
slovakia

Former communist party chief and popular reformist leader Alexander Dubcek was formally expelled from the communist party on this date in 1970.